

ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR

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Eight months, \$1. Four months 50c.
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Display advertising rates upon ap-
plication.

Your town maintained a primary ves-
terday at considerable expense. Did
you do your duty by going to the polls
and using that bit of new machinery
by which it is hoped to have a truer
expression of the wishes of the people?

Whatever may be said for or against
any man who is likely to be a candidate
for the United States senate, there
seems to be little excitement over the
situation. No one is hastening to the
defense of anyone who is in office. All
around there appears to be a sort of
lukewarmness over the question. But
it wouldn't be at all surprising, in the
absence of a gubernatorial scrap, to
see a lively campaign on the lieutenant
governorship and possibly considerable
fun in a somewhat educational senator-
rial campaign.

The Monitor printed in its Newport
news columns last week an account of
a special village meeting there in
which was told the news that the vil-
lage of Newport was to build a cement
street along its principal thoroughfare
from the railroad station to a point
near G. H. Prouty's house. Such a
street, properly drained and put in,
becomes as nearly permanent as it is
possible to make a street and is, the
Monitor believes, the right course to
pursue by any progressive village on
its most used streets. The tremendous
amount of traffic sections of our vil-
lages are called upon to carry today
make this sort of a street almost a
necessity. Take the main street of our
own village of Barton for example.
Macadam did not hold (it must be
granted that it was poor macadam).
The new gravel surface was in very bad
shape this spring and before the end of
this season will be nearly worn out.
In the judgment of the Monitor this
street well drained and concreted
would be an investment for the village.
Orleans village is another example
where various surfacing has not been
equal to the traffic a street must bear,
and the answer is concrete or some
form of pavement.

The Monitor doesn't wonder that the
use of cigarettes and tobacco is greatly
on the increase. Pick up almost any
newspaper, weekly or daily and we
read on one page in large space,
"Prince Albert, the national joy
smoke." On the next page we find
starting us out of a quarter page, "Per-
fection, the cigarette with the natural
Virginia tobacco." Turn over and we
see a full page telling us that "Bull
Durham" is THE smoking tobacco.
The very next page is probably decked
with considerable space given up to
the most wonderful of all cigarettes,
the "Mecca." The influence and power
of the tremendous amount of
publicity now given to cigarettes and
tobacco is scarcely thought of by the
public but the Monitor anticipates that
the enormous increased consumption
of these wares is due solely to adver-
tising. Not alone are we confronted
with this advertising in the newspapers
but in the magazines as well we find
pages given over to cigarette publicity,
and then we go out and are confronted
with bill-board advertising. And still
some persons with wares to sell and a
public waiting to buy will not take
hold of the greatest power in the land
today—publicity.

The Bust.

The bust has been favorably known
from time immemorial. It is common
to pedestals, autos and some financial
experts. It can be obtained at any sa-
loon. Every country during a panic
either has one or comes near it—Life.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

Give me but the liberty of the
press and I will give to the min-
ister a venal house of peers. I will
give him a corrupt and servile house of commons. I will
give him the full sway of the
patronage of office. I will give him
the full house of ministerial
influence. I will give him all the
power that place can confer upon
him to purchase up submission and
overawe resistance. And yet, armed with liberty of
the press, I will go forth to meet
him undimmed. I will attack
the mighty fabric that he has
reared with the mightier engine.
I will shake down from its height
corruption and bury it amid the
ruins of the abuses it was meant
to shelter.—Sheridan.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Looks Some Like Cold Feet.

The Waterbury Record calls on
Carroll St. Page to make a "ringing
announcement" that he will be a can-
didate to succeed himself as junior
United States senator from Vermont.
The Record is of the opinion that
delayed announcements indicate cold
feet, and give opportunity for booming
the candidacies of other ambitious
gentlemen.—Brattleboro Reformer.

Every Fisherman Has a Duty.

Those fishermen of Vermont who do
nothing toward restocking the streams
and lakes, but simply take out fish,
have no legitimate cause of complaint
if perchance they find the fish poor.
The real sportsman fisherman is the one
who is interested in protecting and
propagating fish as well as taking
them out of the waters. Fish do not
come from the water or from the soil
or from the air. If fish are caught
somebody must see to it that they are
planted and grown.—Rutland News.

Exit Governor Johnson.

Every politician has his day. For
several years Gov. Hiram Johnson has
held California in the hollow of his
hand. He was a big Progressive—the
running mate of Roosevelt four years
ago—and California was the most radi-
cal state in the union. It even ruled
the Taft electors off the official ballot,
the Progressives having stolen the
Republican party name. In conse-
quence Taft got but a beggarly 3,000
votes in the whole state, which gave
its electoral votes to Roosevelt. John-
son was the whole cheese then and for
a year or two later. But his star has
been descending of late and the Cali-
fornia last week threw it into absolute
eclipse. He organized a so-called
United Republican movement in the
interest of Roosevelt's candidacy, but
it was soundly beaten by the regular
Republicans, who seem to have come
back in California, as they have in
most parts of the country. California's
delegation to Chicago remains unpledged.
—Randolph Herald and News.

Governor Fletcher's Offences.

The St. Albans Messenger, com-
menting on an editorial paragraph in
the Brattleboro Reformer with refer-
ence to the administration of Governor
Allen M. Fletcher, indulges in a sum-
mary of his offenses; but it has gear-
edly omitted those of greatest enorm-
ity in its eyes, as the mouthpiece of
the Central Vermont railway. Let us
see what some of these offences were,
committed by the governor in question:
Governor Fletcher's chief offence
was pushing through the legislature
the railroad bill, which gave a fair-
er share of the burden of taxation.
This was done by stopping the use as
a basis of taxation of the gross income,
which could be shifted to roads outside
the state controlling those in the state.
The taxpayers of Vermont now receive
from this source \$240,000 more revenue
in every biennial period than before.
The taxes of the express and telephone
companies were also increased by
\$25,000, and the American Express
company was compelled to pay its
taxes, although it induced the last
legislature to make a slight reduction
in the tax.

Another offence of Governor Fletch-
er, in the eyes of those whom the
Messenger represents, was his insis-
tence that railroad lobbyists should
cease trying with greater or less suc-
cess to dominate legislation, especially
through the senate.
Another offence was Governor
Fletcher's service in promoting legisla-
tion regarding demurrage in freight,
for the benefit of the shipping public.
Another offence of Governor Fletch-
er was his determination that the office
of attorney-general should cease to be
used as a buffer between the railroads
and other public service corporations
and the public; and that the abuse of
the detective fund should stop. His
course has been vindicated by the re-
duction of detective expenses from
\$70,000 biennially to \$10,000; and that
the state has not suffered from this
reduction is shown in the large per-
centage of convictions in criminal cases
secured by Attorney-general Barber.
Another offence of Governor Fletch-
er was his response to complaints as to
telephone conditions in Vermont. The
prompt elimination of the charge for
calls not answered by the party sought
has more than compensated patrons for
the expense of the investigation. Gov-
ernor Fletcher's action also stopped
the promiscuous "watering" of tele-
phone stock for the promotion of mo-
nopoly and resulted in an order for the
reduction of certain excessive rates.
That this matter has not been pushed
to a full realization for patrons is not
the fault of Governor Fletcher, nor is
he responsible for the fact that the
order for such reduction has all this
time been held up indefinitely in the
courts.

Another offence of Governor Fletcher
was pushing legislation for a state
purchasing agency, with the result of
saving taxpayers thousands of dollars
as compared with the old system of pur-
chasing by favor from privileged par-
ties.

Another offence of Governor Fletcher
was his interference with existing con-
ditions by demanding better school
facilities for the youth of Vermont.

Another offence of Governor Fletcher
was his determination that acts of the
legislature to provide Vermont with a
real public service commission such
as we now have should not be invali-
dated or neutralized by reactionary
judges, and that the people of Vermont
should have more speedy justice as well
as more economical court expenditure.

Another offence of Governor Fletcher
was his pushing through the legislature
of the army bill to provide different
localities having companies of the Na-
tional Guard with suitable quarters.

Another offence of Governor Fletcher
was his insistence that the court itself
was the best interpreter of Vermont's
constitution.
Governor Fletcher made mistakes, as
does every other man in public position
who does things; but nobody can say
that he was not fearless in the per-
formance of what he believed to be his
duty to the high office he filled and to
the sacred trust he held from the peo-
ple of Vermont.—Ludlow Tribune.

Corks for Hot Covers.

Burning the fingers can be avoided
by equipping the metal knobs on pot
and kettle covers with good-sized
corks, wired on with oits or picture
wire.

Barton Academy and
Graded School

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

THE BASEBALL FAIR.

It is not often that Barton Academy
are given the privilege of attending a
regular fair in the spring, but this un-
usual opportunity was actually given
on Wednesday evening last.
As I entered a hall that evening,
several fair sounds greeted me, "Ice
cream, right this way, coldest on the
grounds," "Orangeade, five cents a
glass," "Homemade candy, best ever,
better have some," "Pop, come here,
past, present and future for only a
nickel, Turkish wonder of the age at
fortune telling." People were wander-
ing about in groups as usual at a
fair or finding their seats in front of
the curtained space which betokened
regular stage attractions. I observed
that the hall was gaily decorated with
flags and that the booths were also
prettily decorated. Small tables were
provided at the ice cream booth where
we were served by waiters in immacu-
late white coats. A policeman was ex-
ercising his dignity as the preserver of
order in a right royal manner. The
hall rapidly filled and soon after eight
the stage attractions, consisting of
songs by the Boys' Glee club and the
farce, "A First Class Hotel," were
shown. The crowd was much amused
by the troubles which the inmates of
the hotel endured in trying to secure a
good night's sleep in spite of cat
fights, pistol shots, and every con-
ceivable disturbance. Next came an
auction sale of articles kindly given
the boys by Barton merchants for the
occasion. Some of the boys proved
that their ability as auctioneers was
considerable. After the auction the
floor was cleared for dancing which
continued until twelve o'clock. At-
tending the baseball fair was a great
success both socially and financially.
The idea was a new one and met with
hearty support and approval. Over
\$100 was taken in and it is understood
that the athletic association of the
academy will realize about \$75 clear.
—Ida Wright, '16.

IOWA LETTER.

Wapello, Ia.,
March 7, 1916.
Commercial Geo. Class,
Barton, Vermont.

Dear Students:

In answer to your letter I will try to
give the most important industries of
this town and county. The canning
factory is one of the most important,
owned by Baxter Brothers of Portland,
Me., and located here about sixteen
years ago, because of the soil being
particularly adapted for the raising of
sweet corn, tomatoes and all forms of
vegetables. The soil is a sandy loam
and except in low places needs little
tilling and drainage. The canning
factory requires from 1600 to 2000
acres to produce an output of one
season. It employs about two hundred
people for three months, and about ten
during the entire year. The output is
from two to five million cans of corn.
The corn is of very rich quality and
flavor and sought after by the eastern
market, much of the corn being export-
ed. The seed corn is furnished by the
factory but charged to the producer at
harvest time. The price paid to the
farmer at the present time for produc-
tion of this corn is six to eight dollars
per ton, hauled to the factory with the
hunks on. The corn is husked by ma-
chine, formerly by hand.

Stock-raising is one of the chief in-
dustries. Stock raising, corn produc-
tion, wheat and oats are the principal
crops. This is about the center of the
great corn belt. The average crop of
corn is about fifty bushels per acre.
The thrifty farmers convert this corn
into pork and beef, and little corn is
exported from the county. The wheat
crop is a source of considerable reve-
nue, yielding from \$2 to \$3 per acre.
The oats crop is largely fed by the
local consumers. The cattle production
together with the hogs may be said to
be the chief industry of our people.
Not only does the industry include the
rearing and fattening of cattle, but
there are many herds of pure-bred cat-
tle found in this county, and south-
ern Iowa. The principal breed and one
found to be the most profitable is the
Shorthorn. In this locality is located
perhaps one of the most noted herds of
Shorthorn cattle in the United States.
The farm is of 1000 acres, lying almost
adjacent to the town of Wapello, on
a farm lying along the Iowa river. On
this farm, which is managed by John
Garden, a Scotchman by birth, lives
one of the most noted Shorthorn breed-
ing bulls. His name is "Imported Vil-
lager." There are over two hundred
head of these cattle on this farm. It
is a beautiful sight to see them grazing
in the wooded pasture, coated over with
blue grass. The color of these cattle
are reds, roans and whites. They are
sold to all parts of the United States,
the prices depending upon the quality,
breeding and merit of the individual.
The Shorthorn cattle are not only beef
producers but milk and butter well.
A few miles east and north of this
place has another herd of cattle known
as the Pull Durhams, owned by Wil-
liams & Son. These cattle are the
Shorthorn cattle, deprived of the horns,
and are sought after by the stockmen
because they are hornless. Many fine
types of the breed are found on these
farms. There are many other herds of
Shorthorn cattle as well as black cattle
or Pold Angus, as well as Herefords.
This locality is also noted for the pro-
duction of hogs. The Duroc Jersey is
perhaps the hog that is most promi-
nent. Every farmer has more or less
hogs, and with the right kind of care
are produced with profit as well as
pleasure. The Poland China are also
raised here. They are a black hog,
while the Duroc Jersey is a red hog,
but very equal in merit and profit.

This is perhaps one of the greatest
markets for horses in the West. They
are shipped from here in carloads to
the eastern markets. Horse-buyers are
here constantly and will ship horses of
bad as well as good qualities. The
Percheron horse is perhaps the one
most prominent, however, the Shyer
is sought after and bred with a great
deal of profit. The stock of horses are kept
up by the importation of stallions com-
ing from France and England. A good
horse is worth from \$200 to \$300 on the
market.

Hoping that this will give you some
idea of our part of the country.
Respectfully Yours,
Pauline Johnson.

LITTLE LEFT OF
OLD APPOMATTOX

SOLDIERS of 1865 who revisit
the town of Appomattox find
that the half-century which has
done so much for their country
has done nothing for the hamlet made
famous by the great event of Lee's
surrender.

Indeed, the place has gone back-
ward in fifty years. Its houses have
fallen into decay or have disappeared,
and its fields have grown up to pine.

The village of Appomattox Court-
house was never a considerable set-
tlement. Like many another county
seat in the South, it had its origin in
a courthouse, a jail, a tavern, a house
or two and a blacksmith shop—a cen-
ter to which the inhabitants of a rural
district could come at intervals to
transact legal business.

A visitor to Appomattox Courthouse
today—or "old Appomattox," as it is
now called in that neighborhood—must
be disappointed, unless he has the
faculty of visualizing the momentous
events that took place there, and near
there, in April, 1865.

The court building had then stood
there half a century. About 1890 it
was burned. Today the square in which
the old courthouse stood is covered
with the debris of the fire, but out of
the wreckage trees have grown up
as companions to those that shaded
the old courthouse before the fire.

The village that clustered around
the courthouse has nearly disappeared.
Four old frame structures have sur-
vived fire, storm and neglect, but these
are sagging and out of joint and seem
soon to pass away. One or two of
these houses are tenanted. The tavern,
once the Appomattox hotel, is the
home of a farmer and the overseer
of about 1,500 acres of adjacent land
now owned by Col. George A. Ames,
a retired officer of the United States
army, who lives in Washington. An-
other house is occupied by a small
farmer who has not dwelt long in that
part of the state.

The Surrender house, the McLean
house, in which General Grant and his
staff met Lee and his military sec-
retary, is not there. It was a broad-
fronted brick house with a covered
porch across the front, with the en-
trance in the middle and a hallway
through the center.

The house was torn down in 1892.
It was proposed to reconstruct it at
the World's Fair in Chicago, but after
the demolition of the house the plan
was carried no further, presumably
for lack of funds. The piles of brick
and lumber that had been the house
are rotting in the garden. There has
been some talk of a patriotic society
building the house on its old site.

An interesting personal story goes
with the history of the Surrender
house. It was the home of William
McLean, who had moved to Appomattox
from the vicinity of Bull Run, to
avoid the scenes of war that destroyed
the peace and safety of his family in
1861.

McLean was a farmer, then living in
a frame house near Manassas on the
road leading to Blackburns Ford, on
Bull Run. July 18 the first fighting
between the troops of Gen. Irwin Mc-
Dowell and Gen. G. T. Beauregard took
place at that ford, and General Beaure-
gard took up his headquarters in the
McLean house. A shell from a Union
battery struck the house.

After the battle of Bull Run, July 21,
1861, McLean and his family moved to
upper Fauquier county. He next moved
to Lunenburg county. War followed
him. Then, declaring that he would
take his family so far from the fighting
grounds that war would not further
trouble them, he rented a house in the
hamlet of Appomattox. Fate made this
house the Surrender house.

The McLean house near Manassas
long ago was a ruin, but another house
near it, which Beauregard also used
as headquarters, is often erroneously
pointed out as the McLean house.

McLean's son—J. Wilmer McLean—is
a business man in Manassas—a ham-
let that since the war has grown into
a thriving town.

The table in the McLean house at
Appomattox on which the articles of
surrender were written is in the Na-
tional museum at Washington. The
flag of truce under which the negotia-
tions between Grant and Lee were con-
ducted is also there, having been
loaned to that institution by the wid-
ow of George A. Custer.

Colonel Whittaker of Grant's staff,
who carried the flag, lives in Wash-
ington and is expected to take part in
the celebration at Appomattox.

Maj. George C. Rounds of Manassas,
a Civil war veteran, resident since
the war at Manassas, who promoted the
Blue and Gray reunion on the field
of Bull Run, has promoted the coming
fraternal celebration at Appomattox.
Major Rounds has been urging upon
the war department and congress for
years the desirability of converting
the battlefields of Bull Run into a na-
tional park. He also takes a keen in-
terest in the future of Appomattox
Courthouse.

On the surrender ground is now a
dense pine growth, in which is the
only important monument at Appomattox.
It was erected by North Carolina,
April 9, 1905.

Though the Appomattox Courthouse
village of the Civil war period has
practically disappeared, there is a new
and thriving town called Appomattox,
which is now the county seat of Appomattox
county. It is three miles from
old Appomattox and is on the Nor-
folk & Western railroad.

During the Civil war there was a
siding on this railroad called Appomattox
station. It was here that Custer
with his cavalry division got in front
of Lee. The place has grown to be
the town which today is called Appomattox.

When the old court building was de-
stroyed by fire, the courthouse was re-
built at Appomattox station.

VERMONT NOTES

George C. Averill, former president
of the Vermont National bank of Brat-
tleboro who was on trial in United
States court at Burlington on the
charge of making false entries in the
bank's accounts with the Shawmut
bank of Boston, Hanover bank of New
York and First National bank of Con-
cord, N. H., was acquitted by the jury.
The trial lasted nearly a week.

The European war has brought the
weekly pay-roll of one concern at Bel-
lows Falls up to \$10,000. Six hundred
men are employed by the Vermont
Farm Machine company and the major-
ity are at work on shrapnel shells to be
used by the Russian army. The com-
pany has about completed work on a
\$650,000 contract and has received an-
other order which will keep the plant
busy day and night as long as the war
lasts.

Max L. Powell, owner of the Hotel
Vermont and Van Ness and holder of
liquor licenses at each place has been
notified that he must close the hotel
bars at once and the license commis-
sioners have revoked both licenses.
The license law provides that licenses
shall not be issued to office holders and
Mr. Powell is a state senator. The
claim is made that Senator Powell
loses \$1800, which he paid for two
licenses.

The Patrons Co-operative Disability
association Inc., has been given per-
mission to transact business in this
state. The association was organized
last March. Its officers consist of men
prominent in the Grange in Vermont
and it is planned to insure members of
the Patrons of Husbandry against
financial loss because of illness and in-
juries. None but members of the
Grange may be members. There are
18,000 Grangers in Vermont, 175,000 in
New England and 112,000 in New York
and Vermont is centrally located so
that the association will have a large
field for broadening its membership.

AGENTS

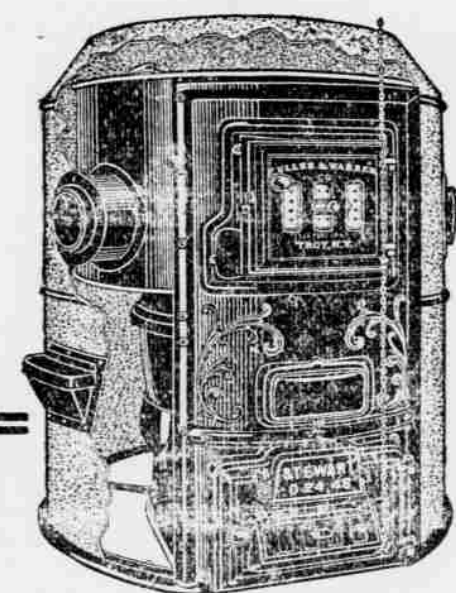
FOR THE—

Jackson Four and Eight

Cylinder Cars

CATE & CHASE

East Hardwick, Vt.



Right Heating
is a question of
pure air properly
and cheaply
warmed. Outside
air passed through

STEWART
TRADE MARK

furnaces is pure
and warm.

The Stewart is gas and
dust tight. Gases of
combustion do not get
into the rooms above.

The Stewart is eco-
nomically installed. It
will save fuel over the
old styles of heating.

Let us submit plans
and prices on a Stewart
Furnace for your house
If not sold in your town, write to
the factory
Made by Fuller & Warren Co., Troy, N.Y.
Since 1832

A. A. LARABEE

BARTON, VERMONT

Estate of J. W. Murkland

STATE OF VERMONT

District of Orleans, ss.

The Honorable Probate Court for the Dis-

trict Aforesaid:

To all persons interested in the estate of

J. W. Murkland late of Barton, in said

District, deceased,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, said Court has assigned the

26th day of May next for examining and al-

lowing the account of the Special Admin-

istrator of the estate of said deceased and

ordered that public notice thereof be given

all persons interested in said estate by

publishing this order three weeks suc-

cessively previous to the day assigned, in the

Orleans County Monitor, a newspaper pub-

lished at Barton in said District.

THEREFORE, you are hereby notified to

appear at F. W. Baldwin's office, a Barton

Vt., said District, at two o'clock p. m., on the

day assigned, then and there to contest the

allowance of said account if you see cause.

Given under my hand this 10th day of

May, 1916.

RUFUS W. SPEAR, Judge.

Insurance Talk

No. 7

FIRE

Do You Carry Enough Insurance?

The only conclusion to be
drawn from last week's fire is, that
no matter how good the service of
the fire department may be, when
once a fire gets started in a build-
ing of large area the chances are
ten to one that the building is
doomed.

The moral is obvious. Take
the best precautions—that is get
the protection that a fire insurance
policy in a good strong company
gives you and see that you carry
sufficient insurance.

F. W. CUTTING

Barton, Vermont

Commissioners' Notice

Estate of George R. Twombly

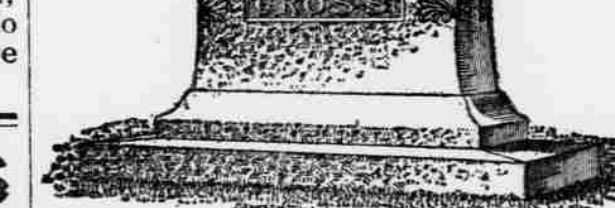
THE UNDERSIGNED, having been ap-
pointed by the Honorable Probate Court
for the District of Orleans, COMMISSIONER
ERS, to receive, examine, and adjust the
claims and demands of all persons against
the estate of George R. Twombly late of
Barton, in said District, deceased and all
claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby
give notice that he will receive the pur-
pose aforesaid, at the home of Mrs. G.
R. Twombly in the village of Orleans in
said District, on the 18th day of May
and 18th day of October next, from one
o'clock p. m., until four o'clock p. m., on
each of said days and that six months from
the 21st day of April A. D. 1916, is the
time limited by said court for said creditors
to present their claims to us for examina-
tion and allowance.
Dated at Orleans this 1st day of May
A. D. 1916.

JERRE MARSTON

G. J. GROSS

Commissioners

18-20



The kind you wish to buy and the
kind we sell AND GUARAN-
TEE first-class in every respect.

I have some new artistic monu-
mental designs which will be
pleased to show anyone interested,
if they will drop me a card.

HENRY R. MACK

Hardwick, Vt., April 5, 1916

WEAR HUB RUBBERS

A Partial List of our Seeds

Timothy	\$4.00 to 4.50
Red Clover (fancy)	20c pound
Alyske Clover, fancy	20c pound
Red Top Clover, fancy	16c pound
Alfalfa, Jap. Millet,	Hungarian,
Seed Corn, 7 kinds	
Hungarian, Mammoth Cluster Oats	

In short a full line of high grade seed

RAY P. WEBSTER